Interferometric Measurement of the Widths of the Emissions SOV/20-130-2-:6/69
λ6300 Å [O I] and λ 5198 - 5200 Å [N I] in Aurorae Boreales

less than 300 km high. The temperatures determined from the width of the red lines are 1200 and 3400°K. Three measurements with almost an unexcited night sky yielded a mean value of 1210 ± 50°K. Aurorae boreales tend to raise temperature with increasing brightness of the luminous phenomenon. In conclusion, two photographs of interference rings of the forbidden doublet λ5198 - 5200 Å are described. The ratio of these intensities is $I_{5200}/I_{5198} = 1.7 \pm 0.1$, and the temperatures determined from the width of the line λ 5200 Å are 1850 ± 250°K for the first photograph and 200 ± 300°K for the second. There are 4 figures and 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki atmosfery Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

PRESENTED: July 11, 1959, by V. G. Fesenkov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1959

Card 3/3

MULYARCHIK, T.M.

4

KRASOVSKY, V.I., GALPERIN, YU.I., DENISENKO, N.V., MULYARCHIK, T.N., MOLCHANOVA, A.D.

Soft Corpuscular Radiation

Report to be submitted for the 4th International Space Science Symposium (COSPAR) Warsaw, 2-12 June 63

L 18946-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC(w)/FS(v)-2/BDS/ES(v)/EEC-2 AFFTC/ASD/
AFMDC/ESD-3/APGC Pe-4/Pi-4/Po-4/Pq-4 TT/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP3007341 S/0293/63/001/001/0132/0139

AUTHOR: Krasovskiy, V. I.; Gal'perin, Yu. I.; Dzhordzhio, N. V.; Mulyarchik, T. M.; Bolyunova, A. D.

TITLE: Study of the upper atmosphere by means of the Cosmos 3 and Cosmos 5 satellites. 2. Soft particles

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 1, no. 1, 1963, 132-139

TOPIC TAGS: Cosmos satellite, Cosmos 5, geoactive particle, ionospheric particle, ionospheric current, ionospheric field, ion, ion counter, particle counter, Cosmos 3

ABSTRACT: This is the second in a series of four articles on geoactive particle research conducted during the Cosmos 3 and Cosmos 5 orbital flights. This article discusses the existence of currents of electrons and positive ions in the upper ionosphere having energies that are relatively low but greater than thermal. This was concluded from fluxes detected by the two types of particle counters used: 1) a sensor formed of a fluorescent screen and

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photomultiplier, which was biased negatively and also shielded with Al foil so as to register only electrons above 40 ev and positive ions whose free path exceeded the foil thickness (e.g., protons of the order of 200 Kev); 2) an ion trap which registered electrons of 5 Kev or more and positive ions. The trap counters showed repeated instances of anisotropic positive ion flow in a direction normal to the geomagnetic force lines; the fact that no simultaneous indications appeared in the indicator screen type counters thus suggests that these must have been "soft" positive ions; if protons, their energy would be less than 200 Kev. This conclusion is supported by the fact that when the satellite had turned 180° the indicator counters in turn registered particles not sensed by the ion traps, which were evidently electrons below 5 Kev. There thus are areas which exhibit local current flow, in which positive ion energies are estimated to be several dozen electronvolts and average density is 10^8 ion/cm^2/sec/ster. These areas are in the 200- to 600-km region and tend to remain at the same earth latitudes for prolonged periods, sometimes as much as 9 hours. The authors emphasize that complete determination of the orientations of the

ACCESSION NR: AP3007341

Cosmos 3 and Cosmos 5 satellites during flight is not yet complete, but sufficient data are available to verify the above results. Additional observations are made of some high-energy particles, particularly those registered in the South Atlantic geomagnetic anomaly. If these had been positive ions, the ion trap count, being the algebraic sum of incoming particles, would have been phase opposed to the indicator count, which records the absolute sum; since, however, both counters registered such particles in phase, they must have been electrons, estimated at between 50 Kev and 1 Mev and at an omnidirectional density of $5 \times 10^7/cm^2/sec$. Regarding electron counting technique, the possibility of spurious effects caused by the fields of on-board transmitting antennas, principally that of the telemetry transmitter, is rejected since no difference in electron count was noted whether the transmitters were on or off. The intensity and anisotropy of recorded electron currents agree with earlier data from the 1958 Sputnik V and from the U.S. "Injun" rocket of 1961. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows examples of electron intensity isolines over the South Atlantic taken by Cosmos 3. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

L 10799-63 EWT(1)/FCC(w)/FS(v)/BDS/ES(v)--AEDC/AFFTC/ASD/AFMDC/ESD-3/ 95
APGC--Pe-4/Pg-4/Pi-4/Pl-4/Po-4/Pq-4--TT/GW S/0203/63/003/003/0408/0416

ACCESSION NR: AP3000793

AUTHOR: Krasovskiy, V. I.; Gal'perin, Yu. I.; Temnyky, V. V.; Mulyarchik, T.M.; Dzhordzhio, N. V.; Marov, M. Ya.; Bolyumova, A. D.

TITLE: Some new results of geophysical studies made by Kosmos-3 and Kosmos-5 satellites

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 408-416

TOPIC TAGS: Kosmos-3, Kosmos-5, radiation belt, particle counter, upper atmosphere radiation, radiation, upper atmosphere Cosmos-3, Cosmos-5

ABSTRACT: Concentrations and intensities of charged particles as measured by the Kosmos-3 and Kosmos-5 satellites are analyzed. The satellites used combinations of three types of recorders: 1) a collector tube with fluorescent screen sensor and photomultiplier, 2) an ion trap with a ring electrode collector located in a permanent magnetic field, and 3) a Geiger counter with a 3-mm lead shield, which registered only electrons above 0.4 Mev and protons above 50 Mev. Particles recorded by these sensors fell into three energy

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groups: 1) high-energy protons and electrons recorded by the Geiger counter, 2) electrons of about 100 Kev, and 3) electrons of the order of 1--10 Kev. No observable correlation appears to exist among these groups. Isoline contours in earth coordinates are given for groups 1 and 2 showing their energy distribution over the South Atlantic region, where intensity was maximum. These data are in the 650-km altitude region and show that the coordinates of maximum intensity areas shifted with succeeding passes of the satellite. Some possible explanations for this shift are suggested, which are postulated on the lifespan of the particles relative to satellite orbit time. In equatorial latitudes at a 200--400-km altitude the Geiger count did not average over 1.8 pulses/sec. In contrast, the Geiger count recorded by Kosmos-5 in the vicinity of apogee (1600 km) exceeded 1500 pulses/sec and showed a strong periodicity with satellite rotation, indicating that these high-energy particles are trapped in the geomagnetic field and moving normal to its lines of force. Group 3 electrons, which were sporadic in appearance and located mainly in the polar latitudes, varied in intensity proportionally with altitude. The retarding of the satellites due to particle friction at the perigees (200 km for Kosmos-3) was noted to be less than for the 1958 sputniks, which indicates less

L 10799-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000793

geomagnetic activity during the present observations (April-May 1962).
Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki atmosfery AN SSSR (Institute of the Physics of the Atmosphere, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 5LJan63 DATE ACQ: 2LJun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SP, AS NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 010

cs/
Card 3/3

L 11112-63 EWT(l)/FCC(w)/FS(v)/BDS/ES(v)--AEDC/AFFTC/AFMDC/ESD-3--
Pe-4/Pg-4/Pi-4/Pl-4/Po-4/Pq-4--TT/GW
ACCESSION NR: AP3000792 S/0203/63/003/003/0401/0407

95
94

AUTHOR: Krasovskiy, V. I.; Gal'perin, Yu. I.; Temny*y, V. V.; Mulyarchik, T. M.; Dzhordzhio, N. V.; Marov, M. Ya.; Bolyunova, A. D.; Vaisberg, O. L.; Potanov, B. P.; Bragin, M. L.

TITLE: Some characteristics of geoactive particles

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 401-407

TOPIC TAGS: geoactivity, Cosmos-3, Cosmos-5, satellite, particle counter, ionospheric particles, Kosmos-3, Kosmos-5

ABSTRACT: Three types of charged-particle sensors used on the Cosmos-3 and Cosmos-5 flights are described and some recorded results are discussed. One type was an aluminum tube which housed a fluorescent screen whose photoemission from particle impact was recorded by a photomultiplier. The screen was faced with aluminum foil of 0.4 to 1.1 mg/cm² thickness to prevent passage of low-energy particles. Grids placed at the tube entrance included an accelerating grid for applied stepped voltages of up to 11 kv and a bias grid at -40 v to prevent impact of thermal electrons on the foil. The fluorescent screen was made thin (1.4 mg/cm²) so as not to respond to x-ray radiation. Each such

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indicator subtended about 1/12 steradian and had its axis normal to the satellite rotational axis; each satellite had several indicators. A second tubular device, acting as a trap for high-speed protons and electrons, was similar in construction but had an annular collecting electrode placed in a permanent-magnet field rather than a screen. The bias grid in this case eliminated electrons of less than 5 kev. Angular coverage of the trap counter was about 1 steradian. The third collector used was a standard Geiger counter, type STS-5, which was inside the satellite skin and had a 3-mm lead shield to minimize x-ray effects. This counter responded only to electrons above 0.4 Mev and protons above 50 Mev, but is described as too primitive to distinguish their relative contributions. Results from the three types of recorders are discussed as functions of satellite altitude, latitude, and day/night exposure. Three general energy groupings appear to exist: 1)electrons of 10^2—10^4 ev at maximum flux density of 10^8 el/cm²/sec/ster, observed at levels above 300 km over the USSR (30—35° N); 2) electrons of about 100 kev, with a maximum density of 2×10^7 el/cm²/sec/ster, noted mainly in southern latitudes at altitudes of 600—700 km over the South Atlantic; and 3) the very high energy protons and electrons registered by the Geiger counter at peaks of 100 pulses/cm²/sec/ster [not associated with any particular geographical region]. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034797 S/0293/64/002/002/0266/0271

AUTHOR: Mulyarchik, T. M.

TITLE: Detection of electrons with energies from 40 ev to 5 kev in the upper atmosphere

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 2, 1964, 266-271

TOPIC TAGS: upper atmosphere, electron energy, electron, soft electron, hard electron, earth shadow, artificial earth satellite, solar flare

ABSTRACT: By the use of indicators with fluorescent screens, carried aboard the satellite "Kosmos-5", it has been possible to register electrons with energies from 0.04 to 4 kev. The maximum intensity recorded was $5 \cdot 10^9$ electrons·cm^{-2}·sec^{-1}·sterad^{-1} (assuming an isotropic distribution and E = 1 kev); mean intensity was $5 \cdot 10^8$ electrons·cm^{-2}·sec^{-1}·sterad^{-1}; the threshold of sensitivity of the instrument was $2 \cdot 10^7$ electrons·cm^{-2}·sec^{-1}·sterad^{-1}. There is a tendency to an increase of intensity with an increase of height. These electrons were registered for the most part during the daytime; they disappeared within several minutes after the satellite had entered the earth's shadow and appeared again within several minutes before the satellite emerged from the shadow. An attempt was made to detect a

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034797

correlation between the intensity of soft electrons and the occurrence of solar flares. During the experimental period there were a considerable number of flares of importance 1 and two of importance 2. The intensity of soft electrons increased by several times at the time of occurrence of one flare of importance 1. The satellite at that time had a high geomagnetic latitude. In the other cases (including flares of importance 2) there was no clearly expressed intensity change at the time of a flare. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16Dec63 DATE ACQ: 20May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 1273-66 EWA(h)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/FCC/FSS-2 TT/GW/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5023584 UR/0000/65/000/000/0205/0209

48
B+1

AUTHOR: Mulyarchik, T. M.

TITLE: Variations in the soft component of the electron energy spectrum

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 205-209

TOPIC TAGS: electron spectrum, artificial earth satellite, electron radiation, upper atmospheric radiation

ABSTRACT: The author reviews previous papers on the use of electron indicators mounted in artificial satellites for evaluating electron energy spectra. When three indicators are used in parallel with foils of 0.4, 0.6 and 1.1 mg·cm^{-2} at various acceleration voltages (3,8, 6 and 11 kv), an increase in energy by the value of the accelerating voltage causes an increase in the signal (positive modulation) for energies of 30 kev or less, and a reduction in the signal (negative modulation) for energies of 50-150 kev. Practically no modulation was observed for electrons with energies of 35-50 and greater than 150 kev. The signal ratio for the three

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L 1275-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023584

indicators without accelerating voltage in the 0-40 kev range is strongly dependent on the energy of the electrons being recorded, and this ratio remains practically constant for $E > 50$-70 kev. Analysis of curves which show negative and positive modulation as functions of altitude and longitude indicates that the maximum intensity of soft electrons at altitudes of about 1500 km is approximately 10^7 particles·cm^{-2}·sec^{-1}·$stere^{-1}$, while the minimum is about $5 \cdot 10^5$ particles·cm^{-2}·sec^{-1}·$stere^{-1}$. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [14]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 011 ATD PRESS: 4102

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000551 SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/006/0932/0935

AUTHORS: Gal'perin, Yu. I.; Mulyarchik, T. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the altitude distribution of photoelectrons

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 932-935

TOPIC TAGS: photoelectron, electron distribution, ionosphere, scientific satellite, upper atmosphere, solar radiation, electromagnetic wave, geomagnetic field / Kosmos 5 scientific satellite, IMP-1 scientific satellite, IMP-2 scientific satellite

ABSTRACT: The results of measuring photoelectrons with energies of $\gtrsim$ 40 eV (at the maximum of the F region and above) made with the Kosmos-5 satellite in 1962 are discussed. The distribution of photoelectrons with altitude for the domain of the open magnetic field must be close to curve a or b (see Fig. 1). Time variations of the magnetic and electric fields in the corresponding tubes of force, electromagnetic waves in them, and also macroscopic distortions of the shape of the magnetosphere, intrusion into its hot plasma, etc, can affect the properties of photoelectrons propagated through the corresponding tubes of force. Study of the characteristics of photoelectrons is seen to play an important role in the investigation of the topology of the geomagnetic field.

Card 1/3 UDC: 525.7:551.590.21

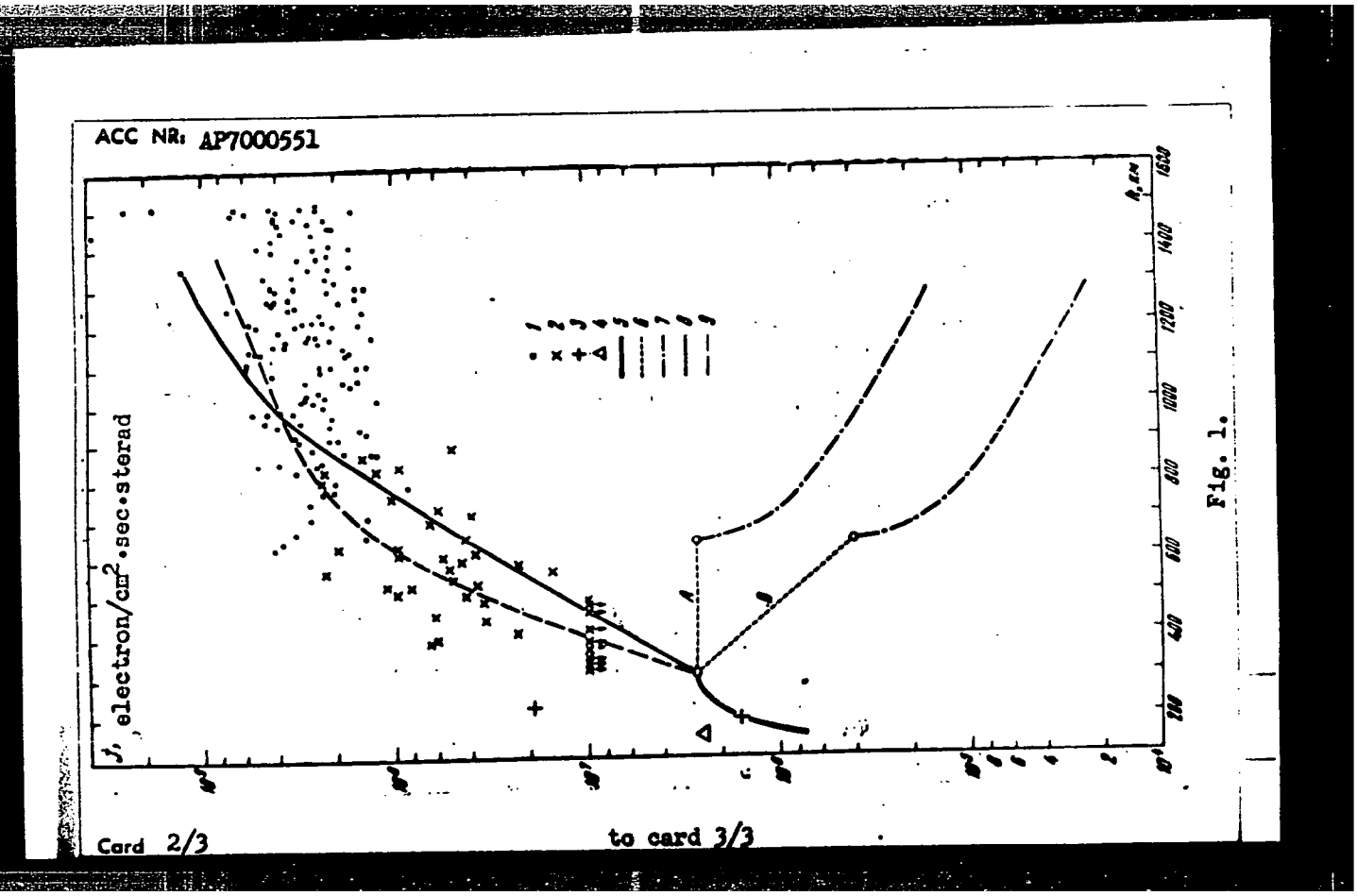


Fig. 1.

ACC NR: AP7000551

from card 2/3

Fig. 1. Altitude distribution of photoelectrons with $\geq$ 40 eV obtained from Kosmos-5 satellite: 1 - measurements for $L \geq 1.20$, $9^h \leq T_{loc} \leq 15^h$; 2 - $L \geq 1.20$, $9^h \leq T_{loc} < 9^h$; 3 - data of Hinteregger for electrons with $\geq$ 30 eV; 4 - data of Shea, et al for $\geq$ 40 eV; 5 - calculated equilibrium flux of photoelectrons with $\geq$ 40 eV; 6 - qualitative estimates A and B of high-altitude course of photoelectron flux; 7 - results of calculation of flux by Cole; 8 - $b \cdot d_{scat}^{-1}$; 9 - $c^{-1}(h)$

Orig. art. has: 1 graph and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04, 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Aug66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 018

Card 3/3

MULYARCHUK, M.D.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Effect of various quantities of proteins in the diet on the activity of tissue proteinases. M. D. Mulyarchuk. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 13, 515 (1939)(in Russian, 557-?, in English, 538 401(1938)). Increasing the protein increases the liver ext. activity and decreases that of the kidneys. These latter may double in wt. on a rich protein diet. Histologic investigation showed nephrosis of the third degree which accounts for the reduced kidney activity. The depressing effect of H_2S on the proteolytic activity of liver ext. is increased. Reducing the protein increases the kidney ext. activity and reduces that of the liver. It also reduces the depressing effect of H_2S. Keeping the ext. on ice reduces the activity by more than half. H_2S restores it (cf. *C. A.* 31, 3062). H. Gutoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Mulyarchuk, M. D.

New method for the estimation of the butterfat content of milk. M. D. Mulyarchuk and L. V. Andreevskaya. *Sbornik Dokladov, Vsesoyuz. Soveshchan. po Molochnomu Delu* 1955, 73-6(1955); *Dairy Sci. Abstr.* 18, 860(1956).—Ext. a 5-ml. milk sample with 5 g. anhyd. Na_2CO_3 and 20 ml. solvent (benzene or dichloroethane) and, after crystn. of the soda, free 10 ml. of clear soln. of solvent, and weigh the fat. Or, alternatively, est. the fat content with a hydrometer, in which case the amts. of milk, solvent, and of anhyd. Na_2CO_3 used are 10 and 25 ml. and 8-10 g., resp.; the total time of the analysis is 6-8 min. When the technique was compared with a standard "acid" [Gerber?] method on milk samples with 2.75-5.10% fat, the av. results were higher by 0.03-0.06% fat. The results of the tests were not affected by pasteurization, preservation with $K_2Cr_2O_7$, or by high acidity (up to 30°T) (% lactic acid = 0 °T × 0.009) of the milk. K. L. C.

2

ANDREYEVSKAYA, L.V., kand.sel'khoz.nauk; MULYARCHUK, M.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Universal method for determining fat content. Trudy "Ask.-Nov." 8:190-203 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Oils and fats--Analysis)

SHESTAKOV, S.D., dots.; MULYARCHUK, M.D.

[Complex production of natural amino acids from protein raw materials] Kompleksnoe proizvodstvo prirodnykh aminokislot iz belkovogo syr'ia. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1964. 25 p. (MIRA 18:4)

MULYARCHUK, R.

Ukrainian Industrial Council constructs midget electric power plants. Prom.koop.no.5:38 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Secretar' Krolevetskogo RK KP Ukrainy.
(Ukraine--Electric power plants)

MULYARCHUK, S. A.

PA 46/46/49T10

USSR/Agriculture Jun 49
Alfalfa

"Glandulous Alfalfa Medicago Glutinosa M. B.," S. A. Mulyarchuk, Sumsk State Pedagogical Inst, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 4

Form Medicago glutinosa M. B. is found in Caucasus mountain range. This type alfalfa is no more productive than other types, but develops a very broad, branched root system, composed primarily of small, hairlike roots. Therefore, it has good structure-forming properties. Submitted by Acad N. A. Maksimov, 6 Apr 49.

[redacted] 46/49T10

1. MULIARCHUK, S. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Alfalfa

7. Glutinous alfalfa (Medicago glutinosa M. B.) is a valuable feed plant. Korm. baza, 3, no. 12, 1952

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

USSR/Biology

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 30/40

Authors : Mulyarchuk, S. A., and Balashev, L. S.

Title : Intergrowing of oak trees

Periodical : Priroda 3, page 113, Mar 1954

Abstract : The phenomenon of intergrowth of two closely growing oak trees (Quercus robur), is briefly discussed. Illustration.

Institution : The N. V. Gogol' Pedagogical Institute, Nezhinsk

Submitted : .....

MULYARCHUK, S.O.; YUR"YEV, V.Ya., diysnyy chlen.

Prospective use of glutinous alfalfa (Medicago glutinosa M.B.) for selection. Dop.AN URSR no.6:463-466 '52. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR (for Yur"yev). 2. Nizhyns'kyy derzhavnyy pedagogichnyy instytut im. M.V.Hoholya (for Mulyarchuk). (Alfalfa)

MULYARCHUK, S.O.

Scientific activity of the Botany Department of the Nezhin State Pedagogical Institute. Bot.zhur. [Ukr.] 11 no.4:116-117 '54.
(Nezhin—Botany—Study and teaching) (MLRA 8:7)

MULYARCHUK, S.A.

USSR/Biology - Botany

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 27/36

Authors : Mulyarchuk, S. A.

Title : Cultivating the tulip tree in the northern part of the USSR

Periodical : Priroda 44/6, page 118, Jun 1955

Abstract : The tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera) generally known to exist in the southeastern part of the United States, in China and in Caucasia along the coast of the Black Sea, has been successfully cultivated as far north as Nezhin in the Soviet Union.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

USSR / Meadow Cultivation. L

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 29607.

Author : Mulyarchuk, S. O.
Inst : ~~Nizhinsk Pedagogical~~ Institute.
Title : Materials to Characterize the Flooded Meadows of the Seym River.
(Materialy dlya kharakteristiki zatoplyayemykh lugov reki Seym).

Orig Pub: Nauk. zap. Nizhins'k. derzh. ped. in-t, 1956, 7, 53-72.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

MULYARCHUK, S.A.

The dry valley-slope and lowland meadows of Chernigov Polesye. [with summary in English]. Ukr. bot. zhur. 14 no.2:14-24 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Nizhins'kiy pedagogichniy institut.
(Polesye--Pastures and meadows)

MULYARCHUK, S. A.

Prospects for the cultivation of the Tien Shan alfalfa (Medicago tianschanica Vass.). Bot.zhur. 42 no.6:931-932 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Nezhinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Tien Shan--Alfalfa)

MULYARCHUK, S.A. [Muliarchuk, S.O.]

Bottom-land meadows in Chernigov Province, Polesye. Ukr.bot. zhur. 15 no.4:49-60 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Neshinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, kafedra botaniki.
(Chernigov Province--Pastures and meadows)

MULYARCHUK, S.A., kand.biol.nauk

Possibilities for utilizing some wild alfalfa species.
Agrobiologiia no.6:939-941 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra botaniki pedagogicheskogo instituta, Nezhin.
(Alfalfa)

MULYARCHUK, S.A. [Mulliarchuk, S.O.]

New plant finds in the left-bank area of Polyesye. Ukr.bot.zhur. 16 no.5:84-85 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Meshinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, kafedra botaniki.
(Gorodnya District--Botany)

MULYARCHUK, S.A.

Hybrid alfalfa (Medicago glutinosa Medicago coerulea) and its economic utilization. Bot. zhur. 44 no.7:988-989 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Neshinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Alfalfa)

MULYARCHUK, S.A [Muliarchuk, S.O.]

Saline lowland meadows of Chernigov Province. Ukr.bot.zhur. 18 no.4:81-90 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nizhinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, kafedra botaniki.
(Chernigov Province--Pastures and meadows)

MULYARCHUK, S.A. [Muliarchuk, S.O.]

Distribution of Juniperus communis L. in the left-bank Polesye.
Ukr. bot. zhur. 19 no.6:97-99 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Nizhinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, kafedra botaniki.
(Polesye—Juniper)

MULYARCHUK, S.A.[Muliarchuk, S.O.]

Studying the state of improved forage lands in Chernigov Province.
Ukr. bot. zhur. 20 no.2:96-99 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nezhinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, kafedra botaniki.
(Chernigov Province—Pastures and meadows)

MULYARCHUK, S.A. [Muliarchuk, S.O.]

Vegetation of the Desna watershed plain. Ukr. bot. zhur. 22 no.2: 56-63 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nezhinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

MULYAREK, Ya. V.

MULYAREK, Ya. V.: "On the diagnostic value of the unconditioned salivary reflex in cases of tumors and tumor-like diseases of the brain". Leningrad, 1955. First Leningrad Medical Inst imeni Academician I.P. Pavlov, Chair of Nervous Diseases. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Medica Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No 45, 5 November 1955. Moscow.

MULYAROV, A.G.

Use of self-leaders for the storage of finished products at the Karl Marx Plant in Panteleymonovka. Ogneupory 18 no.5:228-234 My '53. (MIRA 11:10)
(Panteleymonovka--Refractory materials--Storage)
(Loading and unloading)

MULYAROV, M. YA.

MULYAROV, M.Ya.; ZHIGAREV, A.A., redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Cathode-ray apparatus] Elektronno-luchevye pribory. Leningrad, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1954. 247 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Electron optics)
(Electronic apparatus and appliances)

GONCHARSKIY, L.A.; MULYAROV, M.Ya.

Gas-discharge indicator of small displacements. Zav.lab.22 no.4: 496-498 '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut inzhenerov zheleznederozhnogo transporta.
(Physical instruments)

MERFULOVA, M.S.; MELIKHOV, I.V.; MULYAROVA, I.G.; STRIZHKOV, B.V.

Distribution of lead and bismuth isotopes between solution and crystals of sodium chloride. Trudy kom.analiticheskoi khim. 9:115-120 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Lead—Isotopes) (Bismuth—Isotopes) (Salt)

MUSAYEV, M.A.; MULYARSKAYA, L.B.; GADZHIYEV, A.T.; MANAFOVA, Sh.G.

Cenotic categories of the components of parasitocenosis as exemplified by the vole Microtus socialis Pall. Zool.zhur. 44 no.11:1595-1601 '65 (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut zoologii AN AzSSR, Baku.

MULYARSKAYA, L. V. Gnezda sinantropnykh ptits, kak istochnik zarazheniya [illegible] argasidami (Nests of synanthropic birds [illegible] of infestation of [illegible] domestic fowl

?

Soobshch. Tadzh. Filiala Akad. Nauk SSSR, vyp. 1 , 1949 s 36-[illegible]

1949 Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 50, item [illegible]7-(Veterinariya) m

MULYARSKAYA, L.V.

36642. K Biologii Kleshcha Dermanissus. Obitayushchego v Gnezdakh Sinantropnykh Ptits. Soobshch. Tadzh. Filiala Akad. Nauk SSSR, Vyp. 18, 1949, c. 40-43

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

1. MULYARSKAYA, L. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Parasites - Birds

7. Dermestids inhabitants of nests of synanthropic birds. Soob. TFAN SSSR, no. 22, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

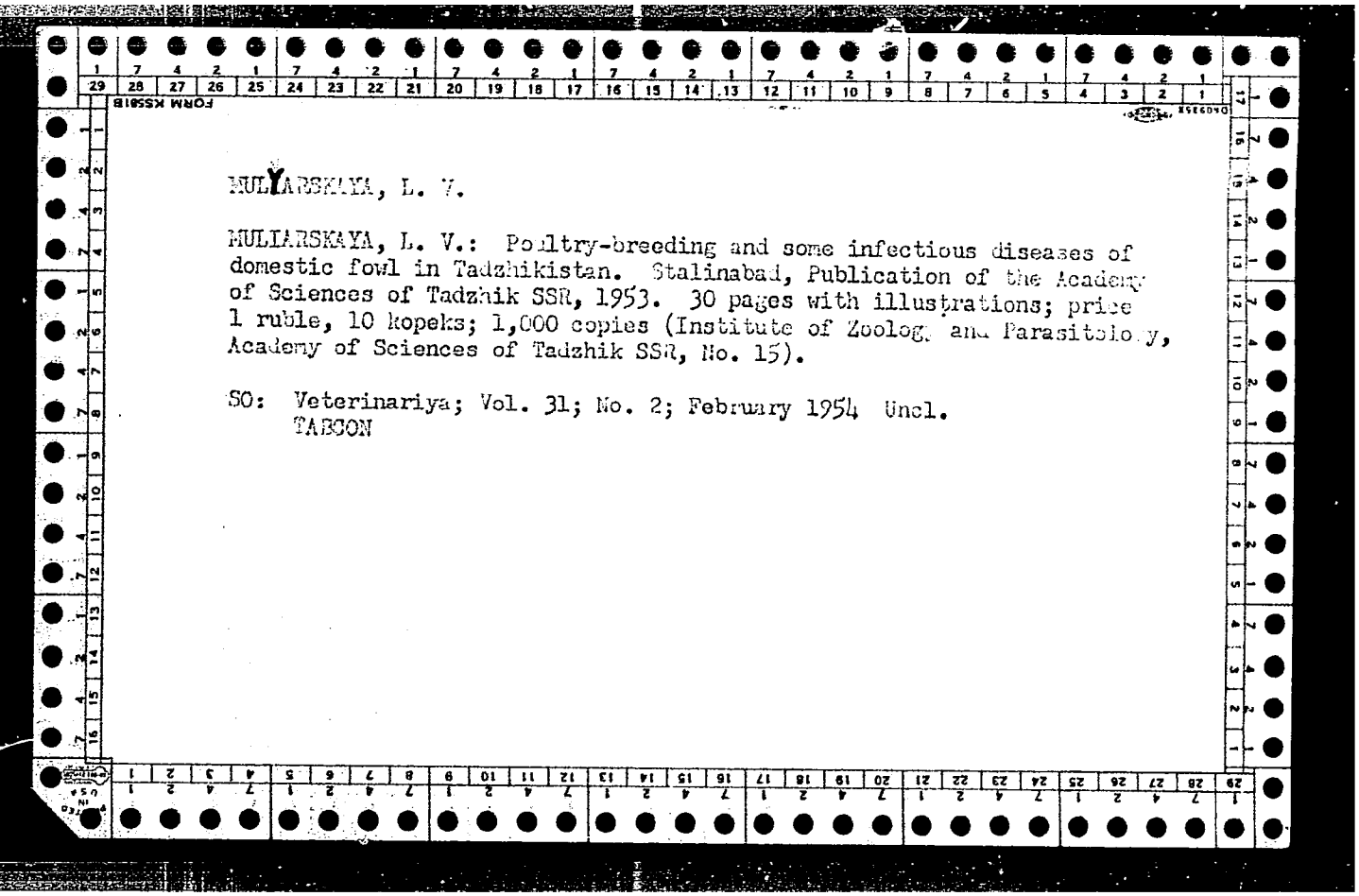
1. MULYARSKAYA, L. V.

2. USSR 600

4. Parasites - Birds

7. Peculiarities of the cycle of development of dermestid beetles, Soob. TFAN SSSR, No. 23, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.



MULYARSKAYA, L. V.

MULIARSKAYA, L. V.: Poultry-breeding and some infectious diseases of domestic fowl in Tadzhikistan. Stalinabad, Publication of the Academy of Sciences of Tadzhik SSR, 1953. 30 pages with illustrations; price 1 ruble, 10 kopeks; 1,000 copies (Institute of Zoology and Parasitology, Academy of Sciences of Tadzhik SSR, No. 15).

SO: Veterinariya; Vol. 31; No. 2; February 1954 Uncl.
TABCON

MULYARSKAYA, L.V.

New braconid species (Hymenoptera, Braconidae) parasitic on Diptera. Ent.obos. 34:278-279 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR, Stalinabad.
(Parasites--Diptera) (Ichneumon flies)

MULYARSKAYA, L.V.

Materials on studying chiggers in northeastern Azerbaijan.
Trudy Inst. zool. AN Azerb. SSR 24:162-182 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

MULYARSKIY, Ya.V.

Chromatograph for high-boiling compounds. Zav. lab. 31 no.1: 129-131 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

ACC NR: AP6034250 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/005/0243/0244

AUTHOR: Mulyarskiy, Ya. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of micron platinum wire by drawing it encased in copper tubes

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1966, 243-244

TOPIC TAGS: fine wire, platinum, wire

ABSTRACT: The author describes a variation of the Wollastone method for making extra-fine platinum or gold wire by first encasing it in another metal and then drawing it. The encasing metal is subsequently etched away. Several thin copper tubes of gradually decreasing diameters are selected and etched to fit one into another exactly. Platinum wire is inserted into the inner tube. Its diameter equals the inner diameter of the tube. The resulting assembly is drawn through a drawing board by means of a special fixture, until its external diameter is reduced to a diameter equal the original internal diameter of the thinnest tube. The fixture consists of a drawing board fastened to a steel base plate and a crank attached to a leadscrew, the latter pulling a drillchuck. The chuck is used to clamp the copper tube assembly. After the drawing, the copper is etched away by nitric acid. The procedure has been used to obtain platinum wire between 2 and 10 μ in diameter. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: ~~14~~ / 13 / SUBM DATE: 19Aug65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.771.621.317.2

SAVITSKIY, Ye.M.; TYLKINA, M.A.; TSYGANOVA, I.A.; GLADYSHEVSKIY, Ye.I.; MULYAVA, M.P.

Phase diagram of the hafnium - rhenium system. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.7; 1608-1610 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A.Baykova i L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.Franko.
(Hafnium-rhenium alloys)

L 60979-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4/Pad IJP(c) JD/JW/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5018178 UR/0148/65/000/007/0133/0136 669.24:539.67

AUTHOR: Ashmarin, G.M.; Mulyayev, I.M.

TITLE: A study of the high-temperature internal friction in pure nickel

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1965, 133-136

TOPIC TAGS: internal friction, internal friction activation energy, nickel shear modulus, high temperature friction, nickel creep

ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence of the internal friction in pure metals in the high-temperature domain is of great theoretical and practical interest since the deformation occurs at stresses which are smaller than those required for microcreep. Consequently, from the analysis of appropriate friction data, one can draw conclusions concerning the processes immediately preceding microcreep; this in turn aids in understanding the high-temperature strength of materials. The present study was carried out on pure electrolytic nickel after vacuum remelting. The casts were forged into rods of equal diameters, annealed in hydrogen at 700C for one hour, and then again drawn down to various diameters. After a reapeated annealing, different degrees of cold deformation were achieved by drawing the annealed rods to a common diameter of 0.7 mm. The temperature dependence of internal friction was studied by means of the straight torsion pendulum on the RKF-MIS

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018178

relaxator (vacuum of $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$-10^{-3} mm Hg, frequency approx. 2 c/sec). In addition to the graphs representing the temperature dependence of internal friction following different types of thermal and mechanical treatment, the article shows the dependence of the activation energy of internal friction on the degree of deformation and annealing time, and the temperature dependence of the shear modulus. The article concludes with a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 25Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MULYUKIN, F.P.

Problems of planning in the railroad transport industry. Zhel. dor.transp. 37 no.12:41-49 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Railroads--Management)

MULYUKIN, F.P.

Immediate problems of increasing the efficiency of capital investment. Zhel.dor.transp. 39 no.6:8-14 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Nachal'nik Planovo-ekonomicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Railroads--Finance)

MULYUKOV, F.P.

New stage in the development of railroad transportation. Elek. i tepl.tiaga 3 no.1:3-8 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Railroads)

MULYUKIN, F.P.

Seven-year plan for the engineering reconstruction of railroads in the U.S.S.R. Vest.TSNII MPS 18 no.1:3-7 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Chlen kollegii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya, nachal'nik Planovo-ekonomicheskogo upravleniya.
(Railroad engineering)

BELYUNOV, S.A., inzh.; DMITRIYEV, V.I., dots., kand. ekon. nauk; KUCHURIN, S.F.; LIN'KOV, M.V.; MULYUKIN, F.P.; NEDOPEKIN, G.K., inzh.; PUZYNYA, I.Ye., inzh.; RAYKHER, G.Kh., inzh.; TRUBACHEV, T.Ye., inzh.; TYVANCHUK, D.P., inzh.; UMBLIYA, V.E., kand. ekon. nauk; KHOKHLOV, N.F., dots. kand. ekon. nauk; CHUDOV, A.S., prof., doktor ekon. nauk; ERLIKH, V.S., inzh.; IVLIYEV, Ivan Vasil'yevich, red.; KRISHTAL', L.I., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Planning in railroad transportation] Planirovanie na zheleznodorozhnom transporte; spravochnik. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 470 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Railroads—Management)

MULYUKIN, F.P.

Expansion of railroads in the Virgin Territory. Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.5:8-14 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Virgin Territory—Railroads)

MULYUKIN, F.P.

Speed up the electrification of transportation. Zhel.dor. transp. 46 no.5:3-10 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

MULYUKIN, F.P.

Pay attention to economics. Zhel.dor.transp. 47 no.12:3-8
D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nachal'nik Planovo-ekonomicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

DZHURAYEV, A.D.; MULKIKOV, A.

Characteristic of stratiform clouds producing and not producing precipitation. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. no.23: 23-28 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

ACC NR: AP7005132 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/004/0563/0568

AUTHOR: Parfenov, V. V.; Mulyukov, Kh. Ya.; Kuranov, A. A.; Klyuyeva, I. B.

ORG: Ural State University im. A. M. Gor'kiy (Ural'skiy gosuniversitet)

TITLE: Effect of dimensions of the specimen on the formation of magnetic properties in the cobalt-platinum alloy

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 4, 1966, 563-568

TOPIC TAGS: cobalt alloy, platinum alloy, magnetic coercive force, magnetic susceptibility

ABSTRACT: When in high-coercive state, Co-Pt alloys form a fine-disperse two-phase system, which accounts for their high coercive force and magnetic energy. The principal factors in the effect of such a structure of the alloy on its magnetic properties must be: the nature of the phases formed, their amount, shape and pattern of distribution. If that is so, then the variation in the magnetic characteristics of these alloys during the various regimes of their heat treatment must follow the same laws as in the case of pressed ferromagnetic powders with change in their nature, size, packing density, etc. To further elucidate this nature of the magnetic properties of these alloys, the authors investigated the effect of sheet (1 to 10^{-3} mm)-

 UDC: 546.3-19'73'92:538.22

ACC NR: AP7005132

thickness and wire diameter (diameter 1 to $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm) on the processes of magnetization and magnetization reversal following various types of thermomechanical treatment (quenching, tempering at 600, 630, 650, 700 and 750°C for 1 hr, rolling). The principal magnetic characteristics were measured in an electromagnet in fields of up to 20,000 oe at 77 and 300°K with the aid of a high-sensitivity magnetometer. Findings: following quenching coercive force is low (~10 oe) and magnetization saturation is maximal (~720 gauss). The smaller the thickness of the specimen the higher the coercive force is, and the lower the initial susceptibility is. With increase in tempering temperature coercive force initially increases until it reaches a peak (~630-680°C) after which it begins to decrease; for initial susceptibility an opposite pattern is observed. On the other hand, magnetization saturation steadily decreases with increase in tempering temperature. In specimens whose thickness is reduced by means of cold grinding or etching from 1 mm to $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm (i.e. with conversion from three-dimensional to two-and one-dimensional cases) coercive force decreases and initial susceptibility increases. Thus the size of specimens (on transition from three-dimensional specimens to two- and one-dimensional cases) markedly affects the formation of magnetic properties of the Co-Pt alloy. It is presumed that the decrease in coercive force with decrease in thickness following optimal treatment is associated with the change in the dispersity of particles and in their magnetic interaction. "In conclusion the authors wish to express their appreciation to N. I. Solov'yev for preparing the specimens." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20, 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Sept65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

14(5), 28(1) SOV/92-59-1-9/36

AUTHOR: Mulyukov, M.G., Operator

TITLE: First Steps Made in the Tatar Oilfields for Introducing Remote Control Systems (Pervyye shagi v dispecherizatsii na neftyanykh promyslakh Tatarii)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1959, Nr 1, pp 13-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to this article, the systems of automatic and remote control of petroleum production operations, which exist at present in the Soviet Union, have a number of defects. The principal defects are: the limited number of signals which can be transmitted from oil wells, the complexity of the LUTK remote control unit, and the high cost of the equipment in the control room. In view of all these defects, designers made an effort to develop a new improved system which was successfully tested by the Al'met'yevneft' organization for eight months, and found to be entirely satisfactory. At first only nine wells were connected with the control room, but it is now expected that the remote control network will be extended to include an additional twenty one wells. The author describes various sections and parts of the automatic control and remote control system, explains how signals are transmitted, and shows in a diagram the equipment installed in the control room and at the oil well. Thanks to this new system the control room

Card 1/2

operator watching signals is able to find out the cause of the disruption of the oil well operating condition. The system also enables the control room operator to transmit two different orders to the oil well through a relay. In the No 1 oilfield of the Al'met'yevneft' organization these two orders are transmitted either to start or to stop the operation of a pumper and electric submersible pump. In other oilfields only one relay is used to start the operation of the above-mentioned equipment. When necessary to get the attention of an operator handling 10-15 oil wells a powerful siren is used. The system under discussion, in contrast to other systems introduced in the Soviet Union, transmits the emergency signal by disconnecting the transmitter in the control room through opening the relay. Although the system permits the transmission of numerous signals, only six different signals are transmitted through this system in the No 1 oilfield. The author describes these signals, the majority of which refers to the operation of a scraper in the well, and explains how signals are transmitted.

ASSOCIATION: NPU Al'met'yevneft' (The Al'met'yevneft' Petroleum Production Administration)

MULYUKOV, M. M.

"Effect of Heteropollination on the Vitality and Productivity of Winter Rye." Cand Agr Sci, Saratov Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Saratov, 1954. (KL, No 8, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

MOSKOVTSEV, O.A.; MULYUKOV, R.G.; KRIVONOSOV, I.V.

Investigating the effect of the sand quality on the efficiency of sand-jet perforation. Neft. khoz. 41 no. 11:41-43 N '63. (MIRA 17:7)

MULYUKOV, S.

[redacted]

Eighth session of the committee on industry and trade of the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Vnesh.torg. 26 no.4: 11-13 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(United Nations--Commissions)
(Bangalore, India--Commerce--Congresses)

83841
S/138/60/000/004/007/008
A051/A029

1153
15.9120 2209
11.2213 2109

AUTHORS: Beregovskaya, M.G., Nasonova, A.N., Mulyukova, S.G.

TITLE: The Effect of Dispersion of Manganese Dioxide on the Rate of Vulcanization and the Physico-Mechanical Properties of Liquid Thiocol Vulcanizates

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 4, pp. 37 - 39

TEXT: The investigation results are outlined of the effect of dispersion of manganese dioxide on the vulcanization rate and the physico-mechanical properties of liquid thiocol vulcanizates. The experimental procedure is described and as a result of the data obtained in the experiments the following conclusions are drawn: 1) The manganese dioxide dispersion has a considerable effect on the vulcanization rate and on the physico-mechanical properties of liquid thiocol vulcanizates. With a decrease in the degree of dispersion the disappearance time od adhesiveness increases and the stability of the vulcanizates drops. An increase in the dispersion of the manganese dioxide brings about a decrease in the disappearance time of the adhesiveness and the vulcanizates become more stable. 2) The dispersion of the fractions

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S/138/60/000/004/007/008
A051/A029

The Effect of Dispersion of Manganese Dioxide on the Rate of Vulcanization and the Physico-Mechanical Properties of Liquid Thiocol Vulcanizates

separated by passing them through the same screen varies and depends on the fractional composition of the initial manganese dioxide. The greater the residue on the screen 60 manganese dioxide, the less dispersed are the separated fractions. 3) Passing manganese dioxide through the screen 60 does not ensure the obtaining of a homogeneous and sufficiently finely-dispersed preparation and yields low physico-mechanical indices of the vulcanizates from the liquid thiocol. 4) The inconsistancy of the manganese dioxide content in the pastes within the range determined by its varying content in the initial manganese dioxide has no effect on the physico-mechanical indices of the liquid thiocol. The pastes with a higher content of manganese dioxide, but crudely dispersed, give the worst results as to the disappearance time of adhesiveness and the extent of the tear-resistance of the vulcanizates. 5) As a result of the obtained data it is recommended that certain demands be placed on the dispersion of the manganese dioxide and that the dispersion be evaluated by the hydrogen peroxide method. There are 3 tables.

Card 2/2

MULYUN, Yu.V.

Wall traversing markers. Geod.i kart. no.8:35-40 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Traverses (Surveying))

MULZER, Lajos; ALEXANDER, Geza (Budapest); NEUENSTEIN, Felix (Budapest)

Forum of innovators. Ujit lap 12 no.22:30 25 N '60.

1. Soproni Selyemszovogyar ujitasi eloadoja (for Mulzer).

MUMALO, J

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Institute for Biochemistry of the Pharmaceutical Faculty (Institut za biohemiju Farmaceutskog fakulteta), Belgrade

Source: Belgrade, Arhiv za Farmaciju, No 2, 1961, pp 129-133.

Data: "Our Experience with the Lugol Test for Early Pregnancy Determination."

Authors:

MUMALO, J.
KAPETANOVIC, B.

MUMDZHIIAN, G.S.

Studies of the nonstationary processes in the system fuel-vaporization with a view to determine transfer functions. Godishnik mat elekt 8:97-110 '60. (publ. '61).

MUMDZHIIAN, G., inzh.; TSVETANSKI, A., inzh.

Dynamic properties of the system of the boilers working in a parallel direction. Godishnik mash elekt 9 no.3:15-26 '61. (publ. '62)

MUMDZHIIAN, G.S.

Distribution of temperature drops in the separate stages in steam turbines under variable conditions. Godishnik mash elekt 9 no.3:27-38 '61. (publ. '62)

MUMDZHIIAN, G., inzh.; TSVETANSKI, AL., inzh.

Dynamic characteristics of the system of parallel-working boilers in case of internal disturbances. Godishnik mash elekt 10 no.3:93-102 '61 (publ.'62).

MUMDZHIIAN, G.S.

Nonstationary processes with respect to the pressure in the evaporative system of drum boilers. Godishnik mash elekt 10 no.3:103-116 '61 (publ.'62).

BATOV, S.; MUMDZHIIAN, G.

Optimum values of the speed and quantity of air in water-cooling towers. Godishnik mash elekt 10 no.3:149-156 '61 (publ.'62).

MUMDZHIIAN, G., inzh.

A new method for determining the velocity of change of the pressure in evaporative system applied for our new electric power boilers. Elektroenergiia 12 no.6:6-8 '61.

1. Mashinno elektrotekhnicheski institut, Sofiia.

(Electric power) (Boilers)

BATOV, S., inzh.; MUMDZHIIAN, G., inzh.

Possibility for application of cooling towers with artificial ventilation in Bulgaria. Elektroenergiia 12 no.8:13-16 '61.

1. Mashinno-elektrotekhnicheski institut.

(Electric power stations) (Cooling towers)

BATOV, Simeon, inzh.; MUMDZHIIAN, Garabed, inzh.

Optimal parameters of the closed systems with the natural-traction cooling towers in our thermoelectric plants. Tekhnika Bulg 11 no.1: 13-16 '62

IAKIMOV, Iakim, prof. inzh.; MUMDZHIIAN, Garabed S., inzh.

Automation of our industrial boiler installations. Tekhnika Bulg 11 no.4:121-124 '62.

BATOV, Simeon, inzh.; MUMDZHIIAN, G., inzh.

Optimum value of air speed and quantity in cooling towers.
Elektroenergiia 13 no.3:7-9 Mr '62.

IAKIMOV, IAkim, prof.; MUMDZHIIAN, G., inzh.

Some problems in the prospective development of gas turbines.
Elektroenergiia 13 no.10:6-9 O '62.

IAKIMOV, IA; MUMDZHIIAN, G.S.; PANGELOV, E.Kh.

Atomatic control system operating under deviation from the optimum dynamic conditions. Godishnik mash elekt 13 no.3:1-6 '63 [publ. '64].

MUMDZHIEV, N.

(3)

VAPTSAROV, Iv.

Bulgaria

Dotsent

Chair for Children Diseases at the Higher Medical Institute in Plovdiv (Katedra po detski bolesti pri VMI -- Plovdiv); director: Prof. Ivan ANDREEV; Chair for Pathology at the Higher Medical Institute in Plovdiv (Katedra po patologiya pri VMI -- Plovdiv); director: As. PRODANOV.

Sofia, Pediatriya, supplement of Suvremenna Meditsina, No 3, 1962, pp 27-33.

"Intestinal Pneumato-Cystoids in Suckling Infants"

Co-authors: PIRONKOVA, M.) All three of the same
MUMDZHIEV, N.) affiliation as above
PRODANOV, An.)

MUMINAGIC, Abdulah, inz.; SINDIK, Anton, inz.

Meeting of the Permanent Committee of the International Federation of Geometers, and Symposium on Geodesy in Engineering, Sofia, August 22-29, 1964. Geod list 18 no.10/12:285-295 O-D '64.

MUMINAGIC, Abdulah, ins.

Activity of the Federation of Geodetic Engineers and Geometers of Yugoslavia in translating the multilingual vocabulary of the International Federation of Geometers. Geod list 16 no.10/12:382 O-D '62.

MUMINOV, A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Controlling the cutworm Agrotis segetum in cotton fields.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no. 4:21-22 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Sredneziatskiy institut zashchity reasteniy, Tashkent.

MUMINOV, A. M.

"Winter Stem Borer as a Cotton Pest in Uzbekistan and Its Chemical Control." Cand Agr Sci, Tashkent Agricultural Inst, Tashkent, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

USPENSKIY, F.M., kand. biol. nauk; SOMOV, I.A., KURINOV, A.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; IVANOV, Ye.N., kand. biol. nauk; VASIL'YEV, A.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SOLOV'YEVA, A.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ZAPROMETOV, N.G., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; YAKHONTOV, V.V., doktor biol. nauk; KAPUSTINA, R.I.; STROMM, N.G.; POLEVSHCHIKOVA, V.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KARIMOV, M.A., doktor biol. nauk; NOSKOV, I.G., kand. sel'-khoz. nauk; KHODZHAYEV, A.Kh.; ALEYEV, B.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; YAKHONTOV, V.V., doktor biol. nauk; STEPANOV, F.A.; LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z., kand. med. nauk; GUREVICH, B.E.; KONDRAT'YEV, V.I.; SUDARS, L.P.; KOSTENKO, I.R., zasl. agr. Uzbekskoy SSR; GORELIK, I.M., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on controlling the pests, diseases and weeds of cotton, corn, and legumes] Spravochnik po bor'be s vreditelyami i boleznyami khlopchatnika, kukuruzy i bobovykh kul'tur. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo UzSSR, 1963. 325 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Field crops—Diseases and pests)
(Weed control)

KHUSANOV, A.Kh.; MUMINOV, A.M.

Rare case of recovery following an extensive crushed subconjunctival rupture of the sclera. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.12:78-79 D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz glaznogo otdeleniya 2-y Andizhanskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - V.S.Shakirov).
(SCLERA--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

MUMINOV, B.D., aspirant; SAVOSTITSKIY, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Improved sleeve design for men's outerwear. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.29:162-169 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii shveynogo proizvodstva Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

DZHALALOV, A.D., dotsent; MUMINOV, B.M., ordinator

Dynamics of the gastrocolic reflex in gastric and duodenal ulcer. (MIRA 14:5)
Med. zhur. Uzb. no.4:20-23 Ap '61.

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy terapii Samarkandskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
(REFLEXES) (PEPTIC ULCER)